UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26384
31 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993 and 861 (1993) of 27 August 1993,

Recalling also the Governors Island Agreement between the President of the Republic of Haiti and the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Haiti, of 3 July 1993, contained in the report of the Secretary-General of 12 July 1993 (S/26063), and the letter of the President of the Republic of Haiti to the Secretary-General of 24 July 1993 (S/26180, annex),

Commending the efforts undertaken by the Special Envoy for Haiti of the United Nations and Organization of American States Secretaries-General,

Noting that point 5 of the Governors Island Agreement calls for international assistance in modernizing the armed forces of Haiti and establishing a new police force with the presence of United Nations personnel in these fields,

Reaffirming the international community's commitment to a resolution of the crisis in Haiti, including a restoration of democracy,

Recalling the situation in Haiti and the continuing responsibility of the Council under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security,

1. Takes note of the Secretary-General's report of 25 August 1993 to the Security Council (S/26352), which contains recommendations concerning United Nations assistance in the modernization of the armed forces as well as in the establishment of a new police force in Haiti under a proposed United Nations Mission in Haiti;

2. Approves the dispatch as soon as possible of an advance team of not more than 30 personnel to assess requirements and prepare for the possible dispatch of both the civilian police and military assistance components of the proposed United Nations Mission in Haiti;

3. Decides that the mandate of the advance team will expire within one month, and contemplates that this advance team could be incorporated into the proposed United Nations Mission in Haiti if and when such a mission is formally established by the Council;

4. Looks forward to a further report of the Secretary-General on the proposed establishment of the United Nations Mission in Haiti, including in particular a detailed estimate of the cost and scope of this operation, a time-frame for its implementation, and the projected conclusion of this operation, and how to ensure coordination, inter alia, between it and the work of the Organization of American States, with a view to establishing the proposed mission on an expeditious basis, if the Council so decides;

5. Urges the Secretary-General to enter expeditiously into discussions with the Government of Haiti on a status of mission agreement to facilitate the early dispatch of the United Nations Mission in Haiti, if and when the Council so decides;

6. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26385
30 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN MOZAMBIQUE

INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted in response to paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 850 (1993) of 9 July 1993, which requested me to keep the Council informed of developments regarding the full implementation of the provisions of the general peace agreement (S/24635, annex) and to submit a report to it by 18 August 1993 on the outcome of the discussions on the revised timetable, including the assembly and demobilization of forces and the formation of the unified armed forces. The Council subsequently agreed to my suggestion that the submission of the report be postponed in view of the projected meeting between the President of Mozambique, Mr. Joaquim Chissano, and Mr. Afonso Dhlakama, President of the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana (RENAMO). The present report therefore covers the period up to 25 August 1993 and brings up to date the activities of United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) in implementing the military, humanitarian, electoral and political aspects of the mandate entrusted to it by the Security Council.

2. The most significant development since my last report to the Council on 30 June 1993 (S/26034), was the arrival in Maputo, after several postponements, of Mr. Dhlakama, and the start on 21 August 1993 of a series of meetings between him and President Chissano. It is widely expected that these meetings will continue until some form of agreement has been reached on major outstanding issues. The importance of this development cannot be overemphasized. Progress in many major areas of the peace process depends on the successful outcome of these discussions.

I. MILITARY ASPECTS

A. Deployment of the military component

3. In my previous report (S/26034), I had informed the Council that the delays that had impeded the rapid deployment of the ONUMOZ military component had been overcome and that, by the beginning of May 1993, the five infantry battalions provided for in my operational plan had been fully deployed along the Beira, Tete, Limpopo and Nacala corridors and along National Highway No. 1. Since then, deployment of all contingents has been completed with the arrival of the Indian engineer company, which is operating in the southern region.

4. At the end of August 1993, the total strength of the formed units, including support elements, was 6,004 as follows:

Argentina	36
Bangladesh	1 363
Botswana	721
India	899
Italy	1 010
Japan	48
Portugal	280
Uruguay	816
Zambia	831

5. As envisaged, operations of the contingents involve mainly the conduct of motorized and air patrols along the corridors, establishing checkpoints and conducting train escorts. United Nations troops have also been involved in escorting road convoys carrying relief food to populations in need in various regions, as well as transporting equipment to assembly areas. In addition, they have carried out repair and reconnaissance of roads, both in populated locations and en route to assembly areas.

6. As of 25 August 1993, 303 of the authorized total number of 354 military observers had arrived in Mozambique. Assisted by troops from the contingents, the observers are now actively involved in the establishment and preparation of assembly areas, conducting inspections and investigations of cease-fire violation complaints.

7. In paragraph 5 of my previous report to the Council (S/26034), I emphasized the need to provide additional patrols and observation, including permanent stationing of military personnel outside transport corridors. I also indicated the need to bring the strength of the military component of ONUMOZ up to the levels originally envisaged. My Special Representative and the Force Commander have now strongly recommended to me the deployment of United Nations troops in Zambezia Province, in addition to the five corridors, in order to ensure security, to provide escort convoys for humanitarian operations, and to facilitate assembly and demobilization of troops in this vast and heavily populated region. I am studying this proposal closely and will present my recommendations on the strengthening of the United Nations military presence in this important province to the Security Council in due course.

B. Establishment of assembly areas and demobilization

8. Substantial progress has been made with respect to the establishment of assembly areas for the cantonment of Government and RENAMO troops prior to their demobilization. So far, 34 of the 49 assembly areas have been found acceptable by all sides and have already been approved by the Cease-fire Commission. Of these 34 sites, 26 are designated for government and 8 for RENAMO troops. Teams of ONUMOZ military observers have been deployed in 18 of these 34 approved assembly areas so that the cantonment process may begin as soon as possible. I very much hope the readiness of the United Nations to start receiving troops immediately in the cantonment areas will encourage the parties to begin this process without further delay. At this stage, the process hinges on the success

of the meetings between President Chissano and Mr. Dhlakama. As my Special Representative, Mr. Aldo Ajello, has reported to me, Mr. Dhlakama had made it clear that he could not begin demobilization of his troops until the question of administrative control over RENAMO-held areas is resolved. Meanwhile, the Government has indicated its readiness to send its troops to the assembly areas as soon as RENAMO is prepared to do the same.

C. Cease-fire

9. Since the signing of the general peace agreement, there have been 47 complaints of cease-fire violations all of which have been investigated by the Cease-fire Commission with the active participation of ONUMOZ. The Commission approved the results of almost half these investigations; some complaints have been dropped, while the results of the remaining cases, which relate primarily to the question of control and administration of territory, have been transferred to the Supervisory and Monitoring Commission for consideration.

10. The most serious complaints are the following: in late June and early July 1993, RENAMO had detained 27 Mozambican hunters in the area of Salamanga (Maputo Province), claiming that they had been hunting in this RENAMO-controlled area without "RENAMO's permission". After interventions by ONUMOZ, RENAMO released the hunters in the presence of my Special Representative and United Nations military observers. Meanwhile, complaints concerning government encroachment on three villages in Tete Province and on a RENAMO base at the village of Mangole in Gaza Province during the third week of July were filed by RENAMO. While acknowledging that its forces had attempted to dislodge RENAMO from the Tete villages, the Government presented arguments that implied that it reserved the right to use military force in order to reclaim territory that it considered rightfully under its control. In this connection, my Special Representative made a public statement to the effect that disputes of any kind could be resolved only within the mechanisms established under the general peace agreement. Other members of the Supervisory and Monitoring Commission issued a joint statement deploring unilateral action aimed at occupying or reoccupying areas by force. At a subsequent meeting of the Commission, the Government stated that it had no intentions of taking any unilateral action.

11. At the end of July 1993, following the Government's encroachment on the village of Mangole, a statement issued by a senior RENAMO official threatening unspecified retaliatory action against the Government added to the atmosphere of tension. My Special Representative strongly denounced this position.

D. Formation of the Mozambican Defence Forces

12. The general peace agreement provided that the formation of the new Mozambican Defence Forces (FADM) was to begin immediately after the cease-fire came into effect and was to be conducted simultaneously with the process of assembly and demobilization of troops so that the new army would be operational by the time elections were held. The process was to be supervised by the Joint Commission for the Formation of the Mozambican Defence Force (CCFADM) which includes, in addition to the parties to the agreement, representatives of

France, Portugal and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as statutory members. Shortly after the Security Council adopted resolution 850 (1993), by which it, inter alia, agreed to the parties' request that the Joint Commission be placed under the chairmanship of the United Nations. My Special Representative convened the first formal meeting of the Joint Commission on 22 July 1993.

13. At that meeting, the Joint Commission approved the Lisbon Declaration by which France, Portugal and the United Kingdom set out the programmes they would offer to assist in the formation of FADM. The Commission decided to initiate the training of instructors for the new Mozambican army immediately by sending 100 officers (50 each from the Government and RENAMO) to the training facility at Nyanga (Zimbabwe) where they arrived on 3 August 1993. After some delays, it is now expected that an additional 440 officers will be dispatched to Nyanga at the beginning of September 1993. I am also pleased to inform the Council that on 13 August 1993, the Joint Commission approved three important documents: the timetable for the formation of the new army; the rules and criteria for the instructors to be trained in Nyanga; and the structure of the high command of the new army. These documents, which were signed at a public ceremony, should have a positive influence on the work of other commissions.

II. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

14. The comprehensive humanitarian programme is continuing to cover repatriation, demobilization, emergency relief and the restoration of essential services. Its most important goal is to address effectively the reintegration needs of all Mozambicans. In this connection, the programme also focuses on balance-of-payments support for marketed food and agricultural inputs as well as institutional support to strengthen local capacity to manage post-war humanitarian programmes.

15. At the Follow-up Donors' Meeting to the Donors' Conference on Mozambique held in Maputo on 8 and 9 June 1993, considerable concern was expressed about the amount of resources not earmarked. Although some progress has been made in reducing the size of unallocated funds, many donors have yet to indicate the activities or the implementing agencies to which they wish their pledges directed. The United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination (UNOHAC) has recently written to such donors to encourage them to make decisions, so that the implementation of some underfunded activities can go forward. However, even if all commitments were allocated to specific activities, there would still be a net shortfall of some $70 million.

16. The key outstanding needs in the consolidated Humanitarian Assistance Programme are in the following areas and sectors: (a) agriculture, including seeds and tools; (b) multisectoral or area-based programmes, including the reintegration of demobilized soldiers; (c) emergency, including non-food relief, logistics, and the transport of vulnerable groups; (d) the repatriation operation; (e) institutional support; and (f) balance-of-payments support. In this context, it should be pointed out that access to seeds and tools is essential to a successful return of Mozambicans to the land. Also, the importance of assisting demobilized soldiers to reintegrate into civilian life cannot be overstated.

17. Significant population movements took place during the months of January and February 1993, prior to the secondary planting season. With the main agricultural season beginning in October/November, increased additional population movements are expected. It should be pointed out, however, that for Mozambique as a whole, and within the context of its population of refugees and internally displaced persons, the return of potential resettlers has been relatively slow. One reason for this relatively slow pace of return is the insecurity which potential resettlers feel about the future. Another is the absence of basic services in the areas to which they are expected to return. Without open roads and the bare minimum of economic activity and services, potential resettlers may prefer to wait another year before moving back permanently. The beginning of the demobilization process should, however, send a clear signal that peace is stable and also encourage movement back to the land.

18. However, in certain areas, population movements have recently picked up. Such is the case in Nampula Province where, in contrast to the previously slow rate of resettlement, movement back into RENAMO areas within the province increased considerably from June through August 1993. This increase is due in part to the expansion of assistance from solely relief activities, to include health, water, agricultural inputs and education. Food continues to be delivered to many regions, including many RENAMO areas.

19. Some 326,000 refugees are now back inside Mozambique, a number equal to over 20 per cent of the total of 1.5 million Mozambicans in refuge outside Mozambique at the time the Peace Agreement was signed. More than half of these returnees have moved to the small, exceptionally fertile District of Angonia in Tete Province. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has held three transport operations for returning refugees from Zimbabwe, mostly heading for Manica Province. An agreement has now been signed with Swaziland to begin the repatriation of some 24,000 refugees in that country in late August 1993, with the International Organization for Migration handling the transport of the refugees to over 100 different villages and towns inside southern Mozambique.

20. The Commission for Reintegration held its third meeting on 27 July 1993. A series of documents was approved that served to identify the key principles pertaining to the reintegration of demobilized soldiers; impartial treatment of different categories of military personnel; rural orientation; and the use of existing institutions wherever possible. The key programmes identified are in the areas of training and labour-intensive employment creation, owing to the weakness of the formal labour market. This substantial progress resulted from a month of careful and intense preparatory meetings with all concerned.

21. An information programme for the soldiers in the assembly areas was approved; it seeks to encourage the demobilized to return to their rural homes and to re-establish their families as viable economic units. The programme will include precise information for vulnerable groups among the demobilized and general information related to labour-intensive opportunities and training facilities. In this connection, the programme will launch a literacy campaign and make use of radio programmes and local discussion groups.

22. Some progress has been made in the implementation of the mine-clearing programme. A Mine Clearance Subcommittee has been established to review as well as develop programme and operational details that will be incorporated in proposals for approval by the Cease-fire Commission. Proposals related to a country-wide mine survey and the training of Mozambicans in demining and mine-clearance operations are now ready for approval by the Cease-fire Commission.

III. PREPARATIONS FOR THE ELECTIONS

23. The multiparty consultative conference, under the chairmanship of the Minister of Justice of Mozambique, which was suspended on 27 April 1993, resumed its work on 2 August 1993 to discuss the text of the draft electoral law prepared by the Government. All parties, including RENAMO, were in attendance. It had already been agreed that, after the discussion, the Government would present the finalized draft electoral law to the National Assembly for approval and that the document should conform strictly to both the letter and the spirit of the general peace agreement. While the decision of the parties to resume their efforts to discuss the draft electoral law was a positive development, little actual progress has been made in agreeing on a text. In fact, as of 25 August 1993, only 16 of the 284 proposed articles had been considered, with debate breaking down over article 16. This article concerns the composition of the National Electoral Commission, which would be responsible for organizing the parliamentary and presidential elections and should be representative and impartial.

24. According to the Government's original proposals, one third of the members of the National Electoral Commission would be nominated by RENAMO and the remainder by the Government. RENAMO and the parties which constitute the so-called "unarmed opposition", while accepting the Government's suggestion that the Commission should comprise a total of 21 members, have been claiming more representation for themselves and have made a counter-proposal according to which the Government, RENAMO and the "unarmed opposition" should appoint seven members each. The Government's latest position is that it should appoint 11 members, RENAMO 7, and the unarmed opposition 3 members. Another counter-proposal, put forward by a minor party, suggests that the Commission should consist of 10 members from the Government, 7 from RENAMO, 3 "unarmed opposition" appointees, and an independent chairman.

IV. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

25. Apart from the resumption of the dialogue on the draft electoral law (see sect. III above) and the decision to send officers to Nyanga for training as instructors, an important political development since my last report (S/26034) involves the work of the commissions provided for in the general peace agreement. Since July 1993, all four tripartite commissions chaired by the United Nations have been meeting on a regular basis and approving documents aimed at facilitating and accelerating the peace process.

26. The Supervisory and Monitoring Commission has concentrated on two main issues: the electoral law and guidelines for cease-fire violations. It also

considered a document on rules of conduct for the Cease-fire Commission regarding the movement of troops after the signature of the general peace agreement. This document, which separates the military and logistic aspects of such movements from those relating to the administration of territory, has received the full support of the international members of the Supervisory and Monitoring Commission as well as the approval of the Government. RENAMO has requested more time for consultations. Once approved, the document will allow the parties to resolve the problems that arose following the Government's encroachment on three villages in Tete Province, and it is hoped that it will prevent similar situations from occurring in the future. The document also reiterates that all military movements conducted after 4 October 1992 with the purpose of gaining new military positions must be considered as cease-fire violations, and that those troops that had been moved for such purpose should be withdrawn to their previous positions.

27. The Commission for Reintegration has approved key programmes for demobilized soldiers in the areas of training and labour-intensive employment, as well as an information programme for soldiers in the assembly areas. The Commission for Reintegration also decided to recommend to the Supervisory and Monitoring Commission that it extend the activities of the Humanitarian Assistance Committee in accordance with Protocol V, section III, paragraph 5, of the general peace agreement.

28. The general peace agreement also called for four commissions to be established, comprising members of the Government and RENAMO as well as other members appointed as a result of consultations held by the President of Mozambique. Members of three of these commissions have been appointed, and the following bodies have been formally established: the Commission for State Administration, the National Information Commission and the Police Affairs Commission. However, owing to persistent mistrust between the two parties, none of these commissions has yet been convened. RENAMO has objected to the members appointed by President Chissano as well as to the chairpersons selected by him. The establishment of the fourth, the National Electoral Commission, will be determined after the adoption of the draft electoral law (see paras. 23 and 24 above).

29. In his contacts with President Chissano and Mr. Dhlakama, my Special Representative has consistently conveyed to the parties the strong concerns shared by the Security Council and myself that, despite some tangible progress, delays have not been overcome. In particular, he has emphasized to the parties the importance the international community attaches to the holding of the elections in Mozambique no later than October 1994. Obviously, there is an urgent need to agree, without further postponements, on the revised timetable for the implementation of all provisions of the general peace agreement, which was presented by my Special Representative to the parties several months ago. As Council members are aware, the revised timetable takes as its point of departure the resumption of the work of the commissions beginning on 3 June 1993 and concluding 16 months later with the holding of elections in October 1994. The concentration and demobilization of Government and RENAMO troops, to be carried out in stages, is expected to take eight or nine months. The concentration of troops is scheduled to begin in September 1993 and will be followed a month later by the beginning of the demobilization. It is expected

that 50 per cent of the soldiers will have been demobilized by January 1994, and the demobilization of troops should be completed by May 1994.

30. Approximately 30,000 soldiers are to be absorbed into the new army and the rest are to return to civilian life. Half the new army is to be operational by May 1994 and formation of the new army should be completed by September 1994. Home transportation of soldiers who will not be part of the new army is to start in October 1993, after demobilization begins, and is to be concluded by April 1994 in order to enable the demobilized soldiers to register for the elections. Voter registration is expected to take three months and is scheduled to be carried out from April to June 1994. The repatriation of refugees and displaced persons has already begun and is expected to be largely completed by April 1994 so that the resettled population may register in time for the elections.

31. Although the revised schedule has not yet been formally approved by the Supervisory and Monitoring Commission, important progress has been made in key areas. The Government has explicitly agreed to the October 1994 deadline for the holding of the elections, while RENAMO has expressed its implicit agreement. Hence, both parties have agreed in principle to fulfil the overall objective of the general peace agreement within the proposed time-frame. Although some specific modifications have been requested, my Special Representative has made it clear that these should not affect the ultimate goal of holding elections in October 1994.

V. OBSERVATIONS

32. The recent developments in the Mozambican peace process have been encouraging. The most significant of these has been the long overdue start of direct talks between President Chissano and Mr. Dhlakama in Maputo. Although these talks are still under way, they have already instilled a renewed sense of optimism about the prospects for the full and timely implementation of the peace process in Mozambique. There can be no doubt that genuine national reconciliation will be warmly welcomed by all Mozambicans and that it will receive the strong support of the international community.

33. I suggested delaying the submission of the present report expressly in order to be in a position to inform the Council of this event, which not only has special symbolic significance, but is also of substantive importance. As members of the Security Council are aware, President Chissano and Mr. Dhlakama have already announced their intention to meet regularly in the future, and Mr. Dhlakama has agreed to establish a residence in Maputo, dividing his time between the capital and RENAMO headquarters in Maringue. I shall keep the Security Council informed of the progress of the talks. I strongly urge the parties to take this opportunity to turn their current dialogue into an ongoing and action-oriented process aimed at bringing the peace process to a successful outcome. All efforts to this end should stay firmly on the track charted by the general peace agreement.

34. I especially welcome the readiness of RENAMO to accept the principle of a single administration throughout the country. I very much hope that this issue, which is crucial to many elements of the peace process, can be resolved in the

coming days, along with the questions concerning the early initiation of the assembly and demobilization process, which are other pressing imperatives. In this context, the timely dispatch of the second group of government and RENAMO military trainees to the Nyanga military facility in Zimbabwe would be a significant advance.

35. It is of vital importance that President Chissano and Mr. Dhlakama reach an understanding on how to break the current deadlock on the composition of the future National Electoral Commission. Several proposals have been put forward; goodwill and determination on the part of all parties involved would help to bridge the already shrinking gap in their respective positions. Having said this, it is my belief that, notwithstanding the present difficulties regarding the establishment of this important commission, work should proceed expeditiously on the drafting of the electoral law so that it may be approved without undue delay, thus making it possible for the elections to be held no later than October 1994, as emphasized in Security Council resolution 850 (1993).

36. There is a pressing need for the two parties formally to approve the revised timetable for the implementation of the peace process. Since most of the elements for the successful movement forward of the peace efforts are in place, I have instructed my Special Representative to follow the above-mentioned plan as closely as possible, and strongly urge the parties to take advantage of the promising situation. The constructive progress achieved recently should not lose its momentum. Furthermore, the demands on the United Nations and its critical financial constraints preclude any further delay or procrastination. The international community, I am confident, would not entertain further attempts to attach conditions to the peace process or to gain more time and obtain further concessions. For its part, the United Nations will continue to support and assist all parties and the people of Mozambique in their endeavours to bring lasting peace and democracy to their country.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26385/Add.1
10 September 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN MOZAMBIQUE

Addendum

1. As members of the Security Council will recall, in paragraph 33 of my report of 30 August 1993 (S/26385) I emphasized the significance of the direct talks between the President of Mozambique, Mr. Joaquim Chissano, and Mr. Afonso Dhlakama, President of the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana (RENAMO), which began in Maputo on 23 August 1993, and promised to keep the Security Council informed of the progress of the talks. I am now pleased to inform the members of the Council that on 2 September 1993, two major agreements were reached between the Government and RENAMO and an appropriate document was signed on 3 September 1993.

2. The Government of Mozambique and RENAMO have agreed, in particular, to integrate into the state administration all areas which had been under RENAMO control. This understanding will have major implications for stability in the country and should help to promote national reconciliation.

3. The agreement which will have major consequences for the functioning of ONUMOZ concerns the impartiality of the national police. The parties have agreed to request the United Nations to monitor all police activities in the country, public or private, to monitor the rights and liberties of citizens in Mozambique and to provide technical support to the Police Commission (COMPOL). The proposed United Nations police contingent would be responsible for verifying that all police activities in the country are consistent with the General Peace Agreement (S/24635, annex). The Government has agreed to provide a list of matériel in the possession of the police, as well as other information necessary to verify the activities of the police.

4. My Special Representative, Mr. Aldo Ajello, has already begun preliminary consultations with the Government of Mozambique and RENAMO on this matter. It is my intention to send shortly to Mozambique a small survey team of experts and to inform the Security Council in due course of their findings as well as of my final recommendations about the size of the United Nations police component. In this context, I would like to bring to the attention of Council members that, from my Special Representative's initial contacts on this matter, it appears that at least one of the parties has in mind a much larger police force than that envisaged in the initial operational plan for ONUMOZ (S/24892, paras. 29 and 48 (c), and Add.1). While awaiting the experts' recommendation,

preparations will be made to commence deployment of the 128 police observers already authorized by the Security Council (S/RES/797 (1992) of 16 December 1992).

5. The Mozambican Government further has indicated that it also will seek the support of the international community in reorganizing its Rapid Intervention Police.

6. President Chissano and Mr. Dhlakama discussed other important issues, including those relating to the impartiality of the press and economic assistance to RENAMO. However, decisions on those issues have been deferred to the next high-level meeting. It is expected that Mr. Dhlakama will again visit Maputo in the beginning of October 1993. In this connection, I would like to reiterate that I am strongly in favour of such meetings becoming an ongoing process. My Special Representative is working with the parties to ensure that the momentum towards the full implementation of the Rome Accords is maintained. It is imperative to immediately begin assembly and demobilization of troops as well as to reach early agreement on the draft electoral law, in order for the elections to be held according to the revised timetable for the implementation of the General Peace Agreement (see S/26835, paras. 29-31). I hope that all Member States concerned would strongly encourage the parties accordingly. No new conditions, preconditions or postponements should be accepted.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26386
31 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 30 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ARMENIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 27 August 1993 addressed to you from Mr. Karen Babourian, Chairman of the Parliament of Nagorny Karabakh.

I should be grateful if you would circulate the letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alexander ARZOUMANIAN
Permanent Representative

Annex

[Original: Russian]

We note with regret that all our requests for the dispatch to Nagorny Karabakh of a special representative of the United Nations have remained unanswered.

We are deeply convinced that the Security Council's resolutions should be adopted on the basis of observations and findings by your representatives on both sides of the line of conflict. This would preclude bias and lack of objectivity in assessing the events taking place in the region.

The fact that our numerous communications have been ignored has meant that the world does not as yet know the truth about the sufferings of the people of the Nagorny Karabakh Republic, who are daily subjected to rocket artillery fire and bombing attacks, and stifling in the grip of the blockade. We are ready to provide hundreds of facts which testify to violations of Security Council resolutions by Azerbaijan, violations which remain unpunished. At the same time, any action in response by the Defence Force of Nagorny Karabakh meets with severe condemnation by the United Nations. There is manifest selectivity in the assessments, with no account being taken of the cause and effect relationships in the escalation of military action.

Having learned from bitter experience, we should like to draw your attention to the address to the people by the leader of Azerbaijan which was broadcast over the Republic's television and radio at 3 p.m. on 23 August 1993. Mr. Aliev unambiguously acknowledged the fact that peace talks between Nagorny Karabakh and Azerbaijan were broken off by Azerbaijani armed units not acting in accordance with instructions from the unified command. He also noted that the Armenian units and the civilian population left the district centre of Fizuli on the orders of the administrative head of the district, acting for purposes of provocation. Similar provocative actions, on Mr. Aliev's admission, were also carried out in the Djebrail district.

Essentially, this constitutes a refutation of the exaggerated account put about by certain circles concerning an alleged attack by units of the Defence Force of the Nagorny Karabakh Republic on Fizuli and Djebrail.

The presence of your representative in Nagorny Karabakh would make it possible for the Security Council to convince itself of the groundlessness of such assertions. We hope that this time an objective and dispassionate assessment of the events in the region will be forthcoming.

Allow me once again to assure you of the commitment of the leadership of the Nagorny Karabakh Republic to a peaceful settlement of the military conflict between Azerbaijan and Nagorny Karabakh. The political and military leaders of the two conflicting parties - the Nagorny Karabakh Republic and the Azerbaijani Republic - have recently expressed their readiness to meet and continue contacts aimed at bringing about a general cease-fire.

We appeal to the United Nations and to all States of the world to facilitate in every way the development of a peaceful dialogue and to make their constructive contribution to it.

(Signed) K. BABOURIAN

Stepanakert, 27 August

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26387
31 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 30 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO
THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit the text of a letter from H.E. Mr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, addressed to Your Excellency, on the alarming situation close to the north-western borders of the Islamic Republic of Iran which has reached new and dangerous dimensions following recent Armenian attacks against the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Gholamali KHOSHROO
Ambassador
Charge d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Letter dated 29 August 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General

The developments close to the north-western borders of the Islamic Republic of Iran have entered a new and critical stage with the ongoing offensives by the Armenian forces against the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Owing to the expansion of the war deep inside Azerbaijani territory, the sounds of artillery can be heard at the Iranian borders. Large groups of displaced Azeri populations have fled to surrounding areas and the human and material tolls are mounting.

Your Excellency is well aware that as a neighbour to both the Azerbaijani Republic and the Republic of Armenia, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the basis of good-neighbourly relations with both States and in accordance with the principle of neutrality, initiated an extended effort in March 1992 aimed at resolving the dispute peacefully. In spite of positive achievements such as the establishment of a temporary cease-fire and the signing of the Tehran peace agreement, the mediation by the Islamic Republic of Iran was not supported by certain States, and following the inadequate engagement of the United Nations to adopt practical measures to guarantee continued respect for the cease-fire, the war broke out again and escalated when Armenians attacked Lachin in Azerbaijani territory.

The Islamic Republic of Iran has supported all efforts aimed at restoring peace and stability in the Caucasus. However, the latest Armenian offensives against Azerbaijani territory have endangered the prospects of conciliation and the restoration of peace, thus creating a critical condition for all of the States in the region. The Islamic Republic of Iran, as it has repeatedly announced, condemns all Armenian attacks against the territory of Azerbaijan and expresses concern over the continuation of such attacks, which have the potential of fanning the flames of war to engulf the entire region. In the light of our experience in mediation in the area and in view of our knowledge of the complex issues involved, the Islamic Republic of Iran believes that in order to curb the spread of the war and achieve a just solution it is essential that the United Nations take immediate and effective measures to implement Security Council resolutions 822 (1993) and 853 (1993) and decisively compel the aggressive forces to accept a cease-fire and to withdraw to the internationally recognized borders. Only under such circumstances is it possible to return peace and security to the area and thus pave the way for the resumption of the economic construction of these two newly independent States and for the welfare and prosperity of the oppressed Azeri and Armenian nations who have had a long history of peaceful coexistence.

Relying on the good relations with the countries in the region, the Islamic Republic of Iran is fully prepared, as in the past, to participate in and cooperate with the process of peaceful settlement of the conflict.

Ali Akbar VELAYATI
Foreign Minister of the
Islamic Republic of Iran

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Distr.
GENERAL

S/26388
31 August 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 30 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and further to my letter of 24 August 1993 (S/26355), I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian regime's artillery bombardment of border areas in northern Iraq continued on 21 August 1993.

1. On that day, the artillery of the Iranian regime shelled the Singasir area on the Raniyah-Qal'at Dizah road, 20 kilometres inside Iraqi territory. It also shelled the villages of Duwayli and Sali to the north of Qal'at Dizah, 10 kilometres inside Iraqi territory, and the Sarjawah area to the north-west of Raniyah, 30 kilometres inside Iraqi territory.

2. On the same day, the artillery of the Iranian regime shelled the villages of Daru Khan, Jawusah and Isma'il Agha to the north-east of Panjwin, 7 to 8 kilometres inside Iraqi territory, and the area of Nawtaq village to the north-west of Darbandikhan, setting fire to cultivated areas.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

1. Further to the notes by the President of the Security Council dated 30 June 1993 (S/26015) and 27 July 1993 (S/26176) concerning the Council's documentation and related matters, the President of the Security Council wishes to state that all members of the Council have indicated their agreement with the following proposals:

1. Effective 1 January 1994, the documents of the Council should be published in an annual series. Accordingly, the first Security Council document for 1994 should be numbered "S/1994/1".

2. The current system of numbering the adopted resolutions of the Security Council will continue unchanged.

3. On the understanding that the verbatim record of each meeting of the Security Council will continue to be made available as provided in the Council's provisional rules of procedure, and subject to final agreement by the Council on the basis of a further report from the Secretariat in early December 1993, as of 1 January 1994 the verbatim records are to be issued in final form only.

2. The members of the Council will continue to review the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized with a view to rationalizing it and to consider other suggestions concerning the Council's documentation and related matters.

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